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Latin America

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NONALINED CONFERENCE

[More speeches given at the Sixth Nonalined Foreign Ministers and Summit meetings in Havana, from 30 August to 9 September, are being published separately in a series of special supplements. The first of three parts is published as a supplement to the 18 September DAILY REPORT, No. 182 Supp 026.]

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HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONCLUDES DATA GATHERING

PY171607 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0950 GMT 16 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (LATIN)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) last night concluded the information-gathering stage of its investigation into charges of alleged violations of these rights in Argentina. The legal experts spent part of the weekend classifying and processing the background material gathered during meetings with political and union leaders and representatives of a variety of Argentine organizations, as well as reports which relatives of alleged missing persons submitted in the capital and various rural cities.

FEDERAL PARTY PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES OF IHRC PRESENCE

PY180119 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (TELAM)--Upon leaving OAS headquarters, where he held a meeting today with Edmundo Vargas Carreno, secretary of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC], Federal Party President Francisco Manrique issued a statement in which he said that it is not pleasant for Argentines to witness the presence in the country of a commission which is investigating the human rights situation despite the fact that this commission was invited by the Argentine Government.

He noted that we must accept the deed with dignity and that all Argentines must take advantage of it to examine our consciences. He said that at this particular time, people are trying to distort the reality of our problems and trying to make us look back in time as if nothing had happened.

Manrique also said that it is regrettable that this week the activities of the commission have been accompanied by a series of statements, declarations and communiques, all disguised as beatific or institutionalist by resorting to the name of God, who has been offended so many times, to try to take advantage of the presence of the IHRC and to make us commit the serious sin of losing our memories.

He said that violence has been among us for a long time, and he made reference to that president who in recent years proclaimed crime, robbery and hatred from the balconies of Government House. He also noted that justice had been smothered by hooliganism, political aberrations, lust for power and the greed of those who today dare to speak of moral principles when immorality has been their history and legacy.

Manrique requested that the IHRC investigate the fatherland of each one of its members to see whether, in at least one of them, there is such a tradition of dignity, freedom and democracy as there is in the Argeintine community, which does not accept being in the seat of the accused.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR SAYS HECTOR CAMPORA HAS CANCER

PY172341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2146 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA)--Jose Antonio Lara Villarreal, Mexican ambassador to Buenos Aires, stated today that, according to a medical diagnosis, there is "almost absolute" certainty that former Argentine President Hector Campora has cancer and that it is therefore necessary for the Argentine Government "to immediately issue" safe-conduct papers so that he may leave the country.

The Mexican ambassador, who was forced by journalists to hold an impromptu press conference on the front steps of his residence, where Campora is presently living, pulled from his briefcase a medical certificate signed by "a prestigious Argentine physician" whom he declined to identify.

Lara said that "it is correct that at the request of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC], the Mexican ambassador has held several meetings with IHRC members." He added that "during these meetings we discussed the situation of the Asylees (Campora, his son and Juan Manuel Abal Medina) who, under the protection of the Mexican Government, are in the residence of the Mexican ambassador in Buenos Aires."

He said that "Campora's situation is the same as that of other Asylees who are under the protection of my country in accordance with the norms, practices and obligations established by international law." He noted that "in April 1976, in accordance with the international regulations in force, the Argentine Government was informed of this situation. More than 40 months have gone by and the proper documents (safe conducts) needed for the Asylees to leave the country have still not been issued."

When asked what the precise "technical" situation of Campora and his companions was, the Mexican ambassador said: "I must say that first, Mexico has granted asylum; second, a certain time has gone by with the government having failed to issue the safe conduct papers; third, this is why they are still in the country." He also added after reading the medical certificate that Campora's disease was "a serious additional circumstance" which forced the Argentine Government "to immediately issue" the safe conduct paper so that Campora may leave the country.

Government Communique

PY180302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2341 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (TELAM)--The Public Information Secretariat [SIP] of the presidency issued a communique tonight saying that the government has followed attentively Hector J. Campora's state of health. The SIP communique says that Campora has been offered all necessary medical care and facilities, as well as security.

Campora held the nation's presidency from 25 May through 13 July 1973 and is now under asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The text of the SIP communique issued at 2150 tonight at Government House reads as follows:

In view of newspaper reports regarding the health of Hector J. Campora, the national government informs the public that it has attentively followed the evolution of that condition. Furthermore, the necessary medical care has been offered to Campora, as well as the necessary facilities and security.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM TERMED 'AMBITIOUS' BY CANADIAN MINISTER

PY171652 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Michael Wilson, Canadian minister of state for international trade, stated on his arrival in the country that the Argentine nuclear plan is an ambitious program considering the needs of our country. He mentioned four new reactors in addition to the two already purchased. We hope to continue this cooperation with Argentina, the Canadian minister added.

On arrival at Ezeiza International Airport, Wilson explained that his visit responds to two essential objectives: To meet with Argentine ministers and officials to discuss and explain the Canadian offer of atomic energy for a new reactor [as heard] and to discuss general bilateral economic relations.

Asked about the scope of Canadian support to the country, he stated that it includes the group of proposals presented by Canadian companies for the construction of a heavy water plant for nuclear reactors, and other activities related to the Argentine nuclear program.

The Canadian minister also stated that this is the first visit of a Canadian official to Argentina since the new conservative government took office, and he hopes to find support not only at the government level but in the private sector as well, indicating that there is a good possibility for economic cooperation between Argentina and Canada.

Wilson was welcomed at the airport by the Canadian ambassador to Argentina and the Argentine ambassador to Canada, Dwight Fulford and Esteban Takacs, respectively, in addition to Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, and officials of the Trade Secretariat.

MILITARY MISSION ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

PY172200 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] A mission of high-ranking Argentine Army officers headed by Maj Gen Jose Montes, director of Military Institutes, ended its visit to the Soviet Union yesterday. According to what was reported in Buenos Aires, General Montes thanked Soviet officials for the cordial reception the Argentine mission received during its stay in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

ASIAN REFUGEES--Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (NA)--The first group of Southeast Asian refugees, comprising 89 persons, including 39 children, arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 1115 today. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1424 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY]

BOMB EXPLOSION--Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (TELAM)--The Argentine Federal Police issued a communique regarding the explosion of a pamphlet bomb in the vicinity of Plaza de Mayo. The bomb contained pamphlets listing the names of missing and detained persons. No casualties were reported. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY]

MERCEDES BENZ INVESTMENT--Werner Lechner, executive vice president of Mercedes Benz Argentina, announced that Mercedes Benz will invest $50 million in Argentina in the next 4 years for expansion, technical improvements and production programs. He made the announcement on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Mercedes Benz in Argentina. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 6 Sep 79 p 7 PY]

NAVAL INSTRUCTOR--Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA)--Vice Adm Jorge Anaya has been appointed new general director of naval instruction. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Sep 79 PY]

MILITARY COURT PRESIDENT--Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM)--Maj Gen Eliodoro Sanchez Lahoz (Ret) has been appointed president of the Army Court. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 12 Sep 79 PY]

SALARY READJUSTMENT BILL SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

PY150236 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Sep 79 p 19 PY

[Excerpt] A bill providing for salary readjustment every 6 months was submitted to Congress yesterday to be voted on within 45 days. The bill also provides that "productivity indexes," which will be the basis for annual salary raises, will have to be negotiated by those in each job category, thus eliminating salary raises based on an "average productivity index" as has been done so far. The new productivity indexes, however, will not be negotiated within individual companies as some unions want.

With the automatic salary readjustments every 6 months for each salary level, only the percentage of salary raises for productivity increase will be subject to collective negotiations. These salary raises, according to the bill, could also be different for salary levels. The productivity indexes could also be different depending on the size of the companies as long as they are justified by economic reasons.

According to the preamble of the bill prepared by Planning Minister Delfin Netto and Labor Minister Murilo Macedo, the new formula whereby greater readjustments are granted to those earning lower salaries "allows the government to reduce the gap between highest and lowest salary levels."

The productivity index for job categories represents a substantial change from the current system, which is based on an average index for the whole economy, but does not satisfy the demands of unions which want to have productivity indexes calculated for each individual company.

For the application of the productivity index to job categories, the union wants legal recognition for union delegates in order to avoid confusion in the case of job categories which are too broad. This idea, espoused by Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula) [Sao Paulo Metalworkers Union leader], is also supported by some businessmen such as Paulo Francini of Frigor radio, who has a union delegate in his industry.

If the productivity index were to be applied for individual companies, there would be great confusion in some job categories if there were no union delegates. In Sao Paulo, for instance, there are more than 2,500 workers' metalworking industries represented by 23 employers unions (FIESP Group of 14) and 74 workers unions. If the calculation of the productivity index were to be made for individual companies, "there would be a great deal of confusion in negotiations and it would be worse than what we have now," FIESP President Theobaldo de Nigris notes. FIESP itself requested from the labor minister the adoption of the productivity index for job categories groups.

FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS ON ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES, MASS TRANSPORT

PY180210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text of 17 September speech by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at the inauguration of a program to develop alternate means of transportation in Brasilia--recorded]

[Excerpts] The speech by the transport minister reveals once more the determination of my government to meet the challenges which lie ahead head on.

The repercussions of the worldwide energy crisis created new problems for the non-oil producing countries. For Brazil these problems also created a stimulus to mobilize resources and talents. The program which has been presented consists of four points: First, the country has taken a position of developing alternative transportation means using national resources to obtain considerable savings by using coal to replace oil and its byproducts in the amount of 170,000 barrels of oil per day. Taking into account other aspects of the program which were announced today, we will be saving 20 percent of our current oil consumption beginning in 1982. At current prices, this volume will represent half a billion dollars per year. Second, Brazil will once again mobilize traditional means of transportation such as railroads, ships and ports, which will effectively replace the use of trucks for the long-distance transportation of cargoes. Third, more than 85 percent of the required cost will be obtained internally from normal budgetary sources. Our balance of payments will receive a double benefit by not contracting new debts and by the real savings which were mentioned. And fourth, domestic suppliers will participate to the extent of the total value of the program; thus, of 234 billion cruzeiros to be spent from 1980 through 1982, more than 116 billion cruzeiros will go for engineering projects and services, local labor and purchases of domestically produced equipment.

The liberation of Brazil from a substantial portion of its huge obligations with respect to oil imports is most dramatically represented by the national program to transport coal from the Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina mines to the large consumer centers in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo. This system will transport more than 22 million tons of coal. Old port installations will be revamped and new installations will be built in Rio Grande, Porto Alegre, Santos, Sepetiba and Praia Mole. Trains and ships will be mobilized. The former will have return cargoes guaranteed and the latter will have assured and regular coastal freight.

The solution of the problem of mass transport will call for close cooperation between federal and regional authorities. The programs to be implemented in Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Brasilia, Salvador, Recife and Fortaleza are intended to improve services in quantity, frequency and, above all, in quality. The programs naturally refer only to basic trunk lines with a price tag of 82 million cruzeiros, two-thirds of the federal investment allocated so far. This allocation is justified by the fact that the great cities consume half the volume of gasoline burned by automobiles in the country. The diversion of part of this quantity of passengers to means of mass transport, especially those driven by electricity, will represent a considerable reduction in our fuel expenditures and in the improvement of urban traffic conditions for the benefit of the population and public services. This will call for the coordination of railroad and subway systems with measures to be taken at the state level. There will have to be a close and perfect cooperation among state, metropolitan and municipal authorities and the appropriate organs of the Transport Ministry. The measures which can be taken locally should consist of stimuli to encourage the population to preferentially use the mass means of transportation and the consequent removal of stimuli that promote the use of individual transportation means in the overcrowded cities; the adoption of traffic engineering plans appropriate to each city; the creation of a system to feed the great transportation trunks to make both of them operate most efficiently; the planning of urban, suburban and metropolitan traffic, including the staggering of schedules for use and demand of services; and adoption of institutional measures to avoid overlapping mass transport concessions.

The federal government is setting the program in motion by allocating unprecedented amounts of resources to the mass transportation systems. The Brazilian people, particularly the city dwellers, are eager to receive the social benefits they will accrue from the joint efforts of state and federal authorities. Let us not disappoint the expectations of the people. Thank you very much.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN SAO PAULO BANK STRIKE

PY140359 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] The strike of bank employees in Rio de Janiero was declared illegal, while in Sao Paulo it had few adherents but was quite violent. The so-called old downtown of Sao Paulo became a battleground today. The vandalism which followed police repression was unprecedented. Inside the blocks bounded by the streets Boa Vista, (Liber Badara), Barao de Itapetininga, 7 de Abril and Avenue Sao Joao, all bank agencies were vandalized and practically all glass doors were smashed along with shop windows. Also, some cars were partially destroyed.

The strike erupted in violence at noon when approximately 400 bank employees started a demonstration through the area where the banks are located. On order from the state secretary, the police swung into action. Security Secretary Octavio Gonzaga Jr said that he issued that order after receiving information that demonstrators had gone into a rampage of vandalism. At that point, the demonstration had swollen to more than a thousand.

The events of a violent day in the downtown area are reported by Renato Lombardi:

Four thousand military police, including riot troops, cavalrymen, dogs, [words indistinct] and firemen, and 350 delegates and invesigators of the Department of Political and Social Order [DOPS] were mobilized against the strikers. The military police hurled a large number of tear gas grenades and bombs. By 2200, 164 persons had been arrested and 104 were released. In the evening, the state governor ordered the security secretary not to release any persons arrested during the demonstrations so that each case could be studied individually. Four of the arrested persons will be charged under the national security law for inciting the halting of public services and essential activities: (Nilson Maluf Santos), bank employee and member of the youth pastoral of the Sao Paulo Diocesis, who was distributing leaflets calling for strike; Antonio Lucas Dosato and Vitor Branda, union leaders who were picketing; and Ester Tanger, member of the socialist convergence, caught red-handed attacking the Mercantile Bank. DOPS stated that the vice president of the bank employee union, (Luiz Kushikein), was responsible as the leader of the strike movement. DOPS reported that communists have infiltrated the movement.

The strike of bank employees in Rio de Janeiro was declared illegal and the members of the executive board of the union were separated from their posts and replaced by a governing junta on order of the labor minister.

Sao Paulo bank employees held an assembly tonight in the Municipal Chamber to evaluate the first day of the strike and to plan the movement. They insisted on the need to proceed in an orderly fashion in order to win more adherents to the movement, avoiding disturbances if possible. They denied that bank employees had practiced any acts of vandalism, saying instead that they had resulted from the action of bystanders who were mistreated by the police. The counterproposal of employers was rejected. They repudiated Labor Minister Murilo Macedo for having ordered the separation of four leaders from their posts. They will meet again tomorrow at 1700 after picketing banks to persuade colleagues to join the strike. There will be a demonstration at 1900 tomorrow at the Praca da Se and a new assembly at 2000 in the Municipal Chamber. They believe the strike will gain momentum tomorrow.

BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE COMMISSION INCREASES LINE OF CREDIT

PY172135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Sep 79 p 25 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--After 3 days of sessions, the special Brazilian-Argentine Coordination Commission [CEBAC] yesterday closed its 10th joint meeting. An agreement on a $100-million reciprocal credit and on the creation of a commission to review trade between the two countries was signed.

The secretary of international economic negotiations and trade, Alejandro Estrada, and the chief of Itamaraty's Department of the Americas, Joao Pereira de Araujo, on the night before last signed the conclusions of the joint meeting, which took place 5 years after the previous one.

The CEBAC official report said that, among other measures to facilitate trade, the decision was adopted to increase the reciprocal line of credit from $70 million to $100 million in order to finance purchases of capital goods.

MORALES BERMUDEZ' VISIT TO COMPLETE PROCESS OF RAPPROCHEMENT

PY171409 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Diplomatic circles in Brazil are interpreting the visit Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez will make to Brazil as a new play in the power game our diplomacy has been playing with Argentina. The visit has been scheduled for October and will mark the resumption of the process of rapprochement with Peru which former President Geisel began in 1976. And completing the circle of alliances with countries north of Brazil, President Joao Figueiredo will visit Venezuela this year.

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IVORY COAST

PY172158 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Text] BRASPETRO and the Petroci company of the Ivory Coast may jointly undertake oil prospecting in that African country. Interest in that regard was expressed by the Brazilian Government at the meeting of the Brazilian-Ivorian joint commission which ended yesterday in Itamaraty. The visiting delegation asked the Brazilian Government to study the possibilities for technical cooperation in the mining, geology and oil sectors.

At the end of the neogtiations, the two countries signed a friendship and cooperation treaty. The representatives of the Ivory Coast asked Brazil for a $10-million line of credit for the National Agricultural Development Bank.

During the meeting, the Ivory Coast expressed its interest in learning Brazilian technology for the production of fuel alcohol from manioc and sugarcane. Brazil gave assurances that such cooperation is possible and that it can be started by making information available on the Proalcool program. Ivorian technicians could be hosted by the Industrial Technology Secretariat of the Industry and Commerce Ministry.

The two countries are also interested in exchanges in the area of sports and education. Ivory Coast wants to receive technical assistance in public education programs. Brazil offered to send a two-member mission from MOBRAL [Brazilian Literacy Movement] in the first half of next year to study the implementation of a literacy program on site.

Brazilian enterprises may build sports stadiums in the Ivory Coast. Ivorian physical education students and instructors may come to Brazil while Brazilian physical education instructors go to the Ivory Coast.

EIGHTEEN TURBINES TO BE INSTALLED AT ITAIPU DAM

PY151805 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Curitiba, 15 Sep (AFP)--Cmn Jose Costa Cavalcanti revealed, in statements published here today, that the Brazilian Government has fixed at 18 the number of turbines to be installed at the Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipu hydroelectric dam. The president of the Itaipu Binational Corporation, in charge of building the hydroelectric power plant which Brazil and Paraguay are constructing in the Parana River, declined to make further comments regarding the decision. According to news reports, Brazil has refrained from increasing from 18 to 20 the number of turbines to be installed at the hydroelectric plant in order to resume the dialog with Argentina over an agreement coordinating the Itaipu and Corpus hydroelectric projects.

Costa Cavalcanti said, however, that the Brazilian-Paraguayan dam "will always have space reserved for two more generator units which may be installed, if necessary."

FIGUEIREDO REPORTEDLY REFUSED TO MEET STROESSNER

PY142124 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Curitiba, 13 Sep (EFE)--Paraguayan opposition leader Domingo Laino has revealed here that Brazilian President Joao B. Figueiredo refused to meet with his Paraguayan counterpart Alfredo Stroessner at the site of the Itaipu dam 2 weeks ago.

Speaking at the University of Curitiba, in southern Brazil, Laino recalled that the meeting was announced officially in Asuncion 15 days ago and twice denied by the Government House in Brasilia.

Laino stated that "whenever a Brazilian president visited Itaipu, like Garrastazu Medici and Ernesto Geisel did, the Paraguayan president did the same."

Laino said: "Stroessner's maneuver failed this time because Brazil is beginning to take precautions against a possible political change in Paraguay which could have serious consequences for the accord which launched the construction of the Itaipu dam."

The leader of the authentic Radical Liberal Party added that: "When that time comes, questions will be raised in Paraguay about the legitimacy of the government which signed the accord."

He also indicated that "Brazil has a great deal of influence in Paraguay, greater even than the United States, and this will have an effect on our country's political balance as the example of Brazil's democratic opening takes hold.

"The Paraguayan opposition views with a great deal of optimism and enthusiasm the Brazilian opening which will soon cause strains within Stroessner's regime in Paraguay," Laino concluded.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN MADRID

LD171153 Madrid ABC in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 12 LD

[M.H. report: "Chilean Foreign Minister's Visit to Spain Ends"]

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Cubillos yesterday held a press conference which was preceded by some expectancy at the conclusion of his brief visit to Spain. This visit formed part of the Chilean foreign minister's tour aimed at promoting his country's new image or, perhaps more precisely, at readjusting the way in which his country is viewed in Europe.

During his stay in Madrid, Mr Cubillos held meetings with his Spanish counterpart, Mr Oreja, and with other ministers, and was received in audience by Suarez--an audience scheduled in principle to last 10 minutes but which subsequently extended to almost 1 hour.

The "democratization" of Chile and the human rights issue focused the attention of the journalists attending the press conference.

Realistic Constitution

With respect to the issue of the institutional reform under way in his country and the drafting of the new constitution, Mr Cubillos stressed the Chileans' desire to seek the formulas most in keeping with their own experiences and traditions, without thereby rejecting possible precedents set by other nations. The future constitution will seek to protect democracy with various devices. One of these might be--as is the case in other states--the exclusion of those totalitarian doctrines which in fact seek to end democracy. There is also a desire in principle to strengthen the presidency by equipping it with strong powers--rather like the French model. The constitution will also seek to safeguard key aspects of the country's social and economic life.

Exiles and Returnees

The Chilean minister did not evade the thorny and controversial issue of the Chilean refugees. He stated that the circumstances were very diverse. At first, many people left the country or sought asylum in embassies after Allende's fall out of fear of the new situation--"perhaps they believe that they had grounds to be alarmed." There were also people who were tried for various political reasons and who sought to be exiled by the government. Last, there were people who were deemed dangerous by the Santiago authorities and were expelled. According to the foreign minister, these refugees have been the greatest critics of the situation in Chile.

However, Mr Cubillos stated that for some time the prominent ambassadors in Santiago have no longer been seeking the departure of certain Chileans from the country but, on the contrary, their return. The minister emphasized the difficulties posed for Chile during the period following the change of regime--"a situation of virtual civil war." This emergency situation created many irregular circumstances "which no country could avoid" and difficulties in investigating some cases which have been reported by governments or international bodies.

"Chilean Miracle"

Answering questions from several journalists, the Chilean minister emphasized his country's economic recovery. He rejected the description of it as a "miracle," not only because many gaps still remain to be filled but in particular because "there have been no magic formulas, only hard work on everyone's part." The minister explained that the situation in Chile has turned around over the last 5 years. The inflation rate has been reduced from almost 1,000 percent to 30 percent, which could become 15 percent next year. Exports have increased spectacularly, to such an extent that copper exports constitute only 45 percent of the total trade. The present economic team has sought to smooth the path of free enterprise and to confine the state's role to the areas which private enterprise cannot reach. He also stressed the social progress and improvements achieved by the present administration, although he pointed out as a very worrying shortcoming the existence of a high rate of unemployment--12 percent--which is difficult to combat.

Foreign Policy

With respect to the border dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel, the minister referred to the good will currently prevailing with respect to the problem. Buenos Aires and Santiago are currently reporting to the Vatican in order to subsequently hold tripartite talks, with confidence of achieving an appropriate solution.

With respect to the Letelier affair, he stated that it had been a stumbling block in relations with the United States but that the issue now rests with Chile's Supreme Court, whose final verdit both the Chilean and U.S. governments will accept with no further problems.

BRIEFS

NEW ISRAELI, THAI AMBASSADORS--(Yizhak Shofi) and (Sirajaya Eudhibaoya), yesterday presented their credentials to president Pinochet as the new Israeli and Thai ambassadors, respectively. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY]

TRADE WITH BRAZIL--Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Brazilian Embassy in Santiago reports that Brazil has become Chile's main Latin American trade partner since trade between the two countries was doubled in the last 9 years. Last year, Brazilian exports to Chile totaled $255 million and imports from Chile $246.6 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY]

EXTREMISTS SENTENCED--Santiago, Chile, 13 Sep (AFP)--Three members of the proscribed Chilean Communist Party have been sentenced to confinement and expulsion for attempts against the security of the state. The extremists were arrested last April for holding subversive meetings. Luis de la Rosa, Soto Gonzalez and Margarita Rosa Astudillo Vergara have been sentenced to 541 days of confinement in two cities of Aysen, 2,000 km south of Santiago, and Luis Valenzuela Lira has been expelled for 541 days to a country of his choice, the FRG. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 14 Sep 79 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Santiago, 14 Sep (AFP)--Chilean industrial production increased 10.3 percent from January to July 1979 compared to the same period in 1978, it was reported here today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY]

EL SIGLO SCORES CUBAN ROLE AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

PA171200 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 5 PA

["Rincon del Mundo" column: "Defeat in Havana"]

[Text] As expected, the sixth nonalined summit conference held in Havana ended with the approval of a final document containing expressions common to leftist jargon, so much liked by the world's pluralist [as published] circles.

This does not change the fact that the Soviets, who sponsored the conference, show in their faces the bitterness of defeat. They were convinced that their puppet in Cuba was going to aline, even more if possible, this group of countries behind Moscow. They expected that dictator Castro, thanks to his capability for demagogic outburst, would impose the "correct line" among the nonalined without difficulties and make the final declaration more direct in its attacks on the United States and Red China. When the final declaration states that "nonalined policy is the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and Zionism," it does not say anything new. Those words so often repeated have lost the impact which they once had, especially when those who accept those principles are silent if the imperialism, colonialism or neocolonialism are carried out by Moscow or its Cuban mercenaries. The diplomatic guerrillas, carried away by the bearded Cuban, did not, for example, manage to get the assembly to expel Egypt for having dared to seek peace, and this was a hard blow to the goals sought by the Kremlin.

Although the Western democrats did not expect much from the carnival in Havana, the communists put their prestige at stake before the Third World countries.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES PRACTICE OF TORTURE

PA141458 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 9A PA

[Text] Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra yesterday said that there is no torture in the country but that excesses have been committed by officials during investigations. Escobar Sierra said that efforts have been made to link arbitrary acts committed by investigators with torture, which is a completely different thing.

Speaking over Radio Cadena Nacional, the minister asked for prudence and caution regarding assertions of extremist and opposition groups which want to promote the idea that the government seeks to subjugate the people and injure and pressure them to achieve specific objectives.

Escobar Sierra added that the attorney general's office maintains permanent watch over various ongoing investigations. He urged that any irregularity discovered in an investigation be reported.

Regarding the judicial strike in Bogota last week, Minister Escobar Sierra said that it was "a subversive, serious, delicate and grave activity," and added that paralyzing the administration of justice "is one of the greatest crimes that can be committed in the country." He said that the critical situation of Colombian justice will be even worse if people have unquestionable and confirmed proof that magistrates and judges are not adhering to the constitution and the law. If they do not fulfill the law, how are they going to apply it, the minister asked. He confirmed the existence of an unarmed subversion which cooperates with armed subversion in discrediting institutions and authority. We have to defend constitutional order and the integrity of the judicial system, he added.

OPPOSITION LEADER LAINO ARRESTED, HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY171400 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Domingo Laino, vice president of the authentic Radical Liberal Party, was arrested yesterday and is being held incommunicado at the Technical Office of the Interior Ministry. The arrest took place shortly after his return from Curitiba, Brazil, where, according to media reports, he had stated that President Figueiredo had refused to meet with President Stroessner. The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry has issued a communique stating that Laino's remarks constitute an offense to the presidents of the two countries. The Interior Ministry has explained that Laino was arrested to "conduct inquiries" into the remarks he made in Brazil.

According to the story his relatives told, Laino left his house at the corner of Espana Avenue and San Jose Street at approximately 1115 to visit a member of his party who is in the Universitario Hospital. He returned shortly after noon with his brother-in-law, Luis Guanes Gondra. The two were intercepted on the corner of Espana Avenue and Brasil Street by police officer Saldivar, who took advantage of a red light to approach the car in which Laino was riding. Laino's wife, Rafaela Guanes Gondra, and her brother Luis said officer Saldivar told Laino that there was a problem he wanted to talk to him about. Laino invited Saldivar to join them in the car and go to his house to discuss the matter. The invitation was accepted by the policeman. At Laino's house Saldivar tried to convince the former that he should come with him to answer a few questions. According to the relatives' story, the opposition leader asked that the questions be asked then and there without his having to go anywhere with Saldivar. Antonio Campos Alum [not identified] arrived soon afterward followed by a red police van full of uniformed officers. The police officers and Laino met briefly for 2 or 3 minutes in the living room and Laino then told his brother-in-law that he was being taken away. Apparently, before placing Laino in the red van, Campos Alum told the former's brother-in-law: "Do not worry. We are just taking him to the Technical Office for awhile."

At 1400, Rafaela de Laino, her brother Luis and lawyers Carlos Alberto Gonzalez and Miguel Abdon Saguier went to the Interior Ministry's Technical Office to find out why Laino had been arrested and the source of the order, because no court order had been presented during the police operation. They were told to come back at 1700. When they returned at that hour, they met with Campos Alum who confirmed that Laino was under arrest and being held incommunicado at the department on "higher orders." Only the wife, who is pregnant, was allowed to see her husband. She said she "saw him from far away in a dark room." They were unable to speak to each other.

When asked about the affair, Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary at the Interior Ministry, indicated that Laino is under arrest at the Ministry's Technical Office "so an inquiry can be conducted in connection with remarks he made in Brazil which were published by the press." Laino returned from Brazil last Wednesday.

Arrest Repudiated

PY171401 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 79 p 9 PY

[Text] The Executive Board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] and the Coordinating Board of the National Agreement have denounced Laino's arrest. The communique issued by the former states that the opposition leader "was arrested in his residence by a police detachment headed by Antonio Campos Alum and police officer Saldivar of the Technical Office of the Interior Ministry."

The PLRA communique adds: "The arrest took place without a written order from the appropriate authority. The PLRA Executive Board repudiates the arbitrary and illegal arrest of lawyer Domingo Laino and holds the government responsible for his imprisonment and any physical or moral harm which our vice president may experience on police premises, as has happened before, and reminds those responsible that crimes such as this will not go unpunished."

The National Agreement communique is addressed to public opinion and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. It states that Laino was arrested for "the crime of having an incorruptible vocation for freedom.

"This violation of sacred human rights shows clearly and dramatically that a system of persecution prevails in our country and evidences the fact that cries for freedom, justice and honesty will always pierce the silence of indiference toward oppression, injustice and corruption."

Habeas Corpus Writ Submitted

PY180141 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Miguel Abdon Saguier, through his lawyer Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, submitted a habeas corpus writ this morning to the Supreme Court in behalf of Domingo Laino, who was detained on Saturday by police personnel belonging to the Interior Ministry's Technical Office for Anticommunist Repression [Oficina Tecnica de Represion Anticomunista--"La Tecnica"]

The writ indicates, among other things, that "up to today Laino has not been informed of the reason for his detention. In our opinion and in accordance with Article No 659, clause No 3, of the Penal Procedures Code, the motive for the apprehension of my client is presumably his position of political opposition to the government, which has, on more than one occasion, made him the victim of illegitimate persuasion."

The writ requests "that Laino's state of health be verified in accordance with Article No 78 of the constitution; that the constitutional resort of habeas corpus in behalf of Laino be accepted as submitted, as he is being illegally detained at the Technical Office of the Interior Ministry located on Chile Street, between Jejui and 14 de Julio streets; that the highest court authority visit the place where he is detained in order to make the pertinent verifications; and finally, prior to the usual procedures, that he be given his freedom at the earliest possible time."

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL--The commander of the South African Defense Forces, Gen Magnus Andre de Merindol Malan, arrived yesterday for a 5-day official visit. He will meet with President Alfredo Stroessner tomorrow and will visit several army garrisons. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 13 Sep 79 p 13 PY]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO CHILE--The commander of the 3d Infantry Division, Maj Gen Eduardo Sanchez, and the commander of the air force, Maj Gen Luis Gonzalez Ravetti, have departed for Chile. They were invited by the Chilean Army to attend the celebrations commemorating Chilean independence. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 p 3 PY]

ESCOBAR BETHANCOURT SPEAKS AT PHAM VAN DONG RALLY

PA171858 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Panamanian presidential adviser, at rally in honor of visiting SRV Premier Pham Van Dong at Rubiano Normal School in San Miguelito District, Panama City, on 16 September--recorded]

[Excerpts] What is the significance of President Royo's invitation to Pham Van Dong and his presence in our country? We have to explain these things clearly because our reaction, as all the reactions of the world, does not rest. One of its favorite instruments is the creation of confusion and political disorientation among our people. The Panamanian reaction wants the country to return to the time before 1968, when it was a private ranch of U.S. imperialism, so that it will not be heard in other regions, so that it will not have a big impact in other countries, so that its history will not be known in other parts of the world.

The reaction does not realize that in these 11 years of revolutionary process, Panama has consolidated its domestic and international personality and during those 11 years, Panama, under the leadership of Torrijos and now under the leadership of President Royo, has made good the phrase expressed by General Torrijos almost at the beginning of the revolution. He said that Panama wanted and was going to have the right to choose its own friends and enemies. [applause]

President Royo's invitation to the SRV premier to visit our country was, first of all, based on the fact that it is a great honor for our country and our people to have the premier of one of the most heroic and respected countries of the world here in the Republic of Panama. Do not think that a man like Pham Van Dong accepts the invitations of any country. He is a very honorable man who carries a great revolutionary banner, the flag of Vietnam. That is why he has visited countries such as Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. But if the fascist Latin American dictatorships were to invite him, he would look at them with scorn and would not even go near them. [applause]

What is the other political significance of the premier's visit? It is the fact that in the joint declaration signed with President Royo--and it is very important that you fighters and the whole country hear this--Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong is the first leader of a country who announces that beginning on 1 October he will subscribe to the neutrality treaty. [applause]

The fact that heroic Vietnam is the first country to announce that it will subscribe to the neutrality treaty has great importance. First, because it flatly refutes domestic and international reaction and second, because it gives true content to the neutrality treaty. Originally, it had been proposed to Panama that it accept a fictitious neutrality treaty; a neutrality treaty exclusively protected and directed by the United States; a neutrality treaty exclusively guaranteed by some Latin American countries; in sum, a neutrality treaty which would be an empty shell at the time of a real conflict among the countries of the world. The Republic of Panama persistently opposed such a concept of the neutrality treaty and demanded that in order for a neutrality treaty to be genuine and real it had to be underwritten by all the countries of the world.

Heroic Vietnam's announcement that it will subscribe to the neutrality treaty--which adds great splendor to subscribers of the neutrality treaty--destroys an instrument which the reaction wanted to use on 1 October. It is the instrument of arguing that the large countries in conflict in the world and the countries of the socialist camp were not going to subscribe to the neutrality treaty in the hope that our country would continue solely and exclusively under the yoke of U.S. interests. [applause]

We insist on this point because the favorite instrument of our reaction, of our elemental domestic reaction, is the charge that each time that Panama makes contact with the world's progressive countries, Panama is being contaminated. They believe that revolution, the liberation of peoples, the struggle against imperialism and for self-determination and the improvement of the living conditions of our worker and peasant sectors is a disease. They believe that contact with the world's countries that struggle for or maintain those positions is a disease that can contaminate our country. They do not realize that the struggle for the liberation and self-determination of peoples and the struggle for the social improvement of the classes is the fundamental characteristic of countries in the 20th century and that the countries which do not adopt this attitude are condemned to disappear or to remain in underdevelopment, misery, hunger and servitude. [applause]

That is why they are now shouting and issuing protest declarations against the presence of Pham Van Dong. They would be very proud if Anastasio Somoza would be sitting here. [applause] That is why they criticized us when Panama began its understandings with the socialist Republic of Cuba. They said we were going to be contaminated and that socialism would be established in Panama. [applause]

We also believe that the SRV premier's visit comes at a very opportune time. The country is experiencing a domestic problem: the teachers' strike. What is happening in the teachers' strike? What can one see in the teachers' strike? What is the government's position on this problem? It should be clear that at no time has or will the government maintain antagonistic position toward the teachers. We believe that the teachers have waged great struggles to improve their economic situation and to improve education throughout the country's history. They have participated in our country's great political struggles. There are great names among the teachers who led great struggles such as Sara Sotillo. This government, which is essentially made up of teachers and is a government of a people who have been primarily educated in our schools, cannot very well have an antagonistic attitude toward the teachers.

An antagonistic attitude toward the teachers' wage demands does not exist. Perhaps it is not that the teachers' wage demands are not justified but that they are not in line with the government's current real economic situation. The government does not want to satisfy those demands by burdening the rest of the country with new taxes. In view of the teachers' wage demands, the education minister and our president have at all times held the position that they are willing to study and analyze the problem, to hold a dialog with the teachers seeking a solution to this problem--to the extent that this dialog is possible--and to find an appropriate solution in accordance with the best interests of national education and the Panamanian teachers.

The attitude the government maintains and has maintained regarding the activities being carried out by the teachers has been one of deep respect because we believe that Panamanian teachers deserve respect. Who are the ones who have confused the government's attitude of deep respect with weakness? They are the ones who since 1968 have been saying that the government is going to fall tomorrow.

They have been saying this since 1968 and we are already in 1979, [applause] Why? Because they are small reactionary groups incapable of mobilizing our people by themselves they try to sneak in, to infiltrate the teachers' wage struggle. What they do not know and do not understand is that when our people--the Federation of Panamanian Students, the workers' union, the Confederation of Peasant Settlements, the national government and even the teachers--see that these infiltrators want to steal the leadership of their movement, all of them are becoming united against the right, the reaction and those who try to subvert order in our country. [applause]

At no time have we prohibited a democratic struggle in our country. We have always tried, General Torrijos during his 10 years and President Royo in his first year in office, to implement the philosophy of the revolutionary process which has been to gradually move to levels of greater social justice for our people but with the least possible social cost. This has been the essential philosophy of this revolutionary process. There has been respect for the individual, for ideas, organizations and groups. This should not be confused either with the capacity or desire which the government has had in the past and maintains to mobilize against all those who want to confuse the concept of democracy with the subversion of public order. We are going to remain implacable against this. [applause]

Those who think they can sidetrack the teachers' wage demand toward the objective these groups have been seeking for a long time, which is the liquidation of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, are going to crash against the 505 representatives, the popular power, the Corregimientos and the Panamanian people. [applause]

Those who believe they are going to take advantage of the teachers' wage demand to ask for the elimination of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the installation of a constituent assembly should forget this. They are not going to sit in the legislative palace once again. [applause] Those who think they are going to smuggle a rightwing coup attempt [derechazo] into the teachers' wage demand should forget it. The revolutionary process and the Panamanian people are not going to tolerate a rightwing coup attempt in this country. [applause] Those who think that by provoking certain actions these days they are going to prevent the Panamanian people from entering the Canal Zone on 1 October, should forget about it because they are acting against the interests of their fatherland and against history. Since 1903, the dream of the Panamanian people has been that of liquidating the Canal Zone. [applause] On 1 October, when the Panamanian people will at last see the national flag flying over Ancon Hill, all those hallucinations of the Panamanian right and reaction are going to evaporate. [applause] We know that on that day the workers, peasants, professionals and teachers who are today demanding higher wages will be entering the Canal Zone, liquidating that colonialist enclave and liquidating U.S. jurisdiction over that part of our territory. [applause] These teachers are more patriotic than what they [the reaction] believe. They do not know our teachers. Our teachers wage their own battles. They do not want others to wage their battles and much less for them to be waged by the right and the reaction. They do not know our teachers. Those teachers are the ones who educated all of us who are here today. They are the ones who have educated our children. They are the ones who since 1903 have been instilling in the Panamanian people the desire to struggle for their liberation and sovereignty. [applause] The reaction should be aware of this history of the teachers and the professors. They should know it so they will realize they must give up their dreams. They will get a surprise in the next few days when those teachers turn them out as one throws garbage out because they do not act in the teachers' interests. [applause]

Premier: We reiterate our pride in having you here with us. We reiterate our deep gratitude because you, in the name of your glorious fatherland, have announced that Vietnam will subscribe to the neutrality treaty. We express our gratitude and admiration for that great conversation you held with Aristides Royo in Havana during the sixth nonalined summit. You, esteemed premier, are in the presence of women, men and youths who are representative of our people and their desires, men and women who have never been afraid of the struggle, men and women who are here to show the revolutionary process and you the deep esteem they feel for you and your country and the firm support they give to this revolutionary process. In the struggle for the liberation of our people, in the struggle against national reaction, we do not accept cowards and that is why we are proud to have all of you here. As our parents used to say, those who are afraid should buy a dog. Let us continue the struggle. [applause] Long live heroic Vietnam! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the revolutionary process! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Ho Chi Minh! [shouts of "Viva"] Down with the Beijing clique! [shouts of "Down"] Long live the self-determination, independence and freedom of peoples! [shouts of "Viva"] Thank you very much.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE REJECT PHAM VAN DONG, 'ARAFAT VISITS

PA152240 Panama City Radio Diez in Spanish 2128 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in Panama City on 15 September]

[Text] The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Republic of Panama:

Whereas, during a visit to communist Cuba to participate in the nonalined meeting, Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were invited to our country;

Whereas both of them participated in the assassination of defenseless citizens in inhuman and savage acts with total disregard for human life;

Whereas Premier Pham Van Dong in a horrid, genocidal act has unscrupulously cast thousands of men, women and children accused of not approving his communist regime into the sea;

Whereas Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, ordered the Black September operation which led to the massacre of athletes during the 1968 Olympic games in Munich, [as heard] apart from bragging of his terrorist acts, crimes and kidnapings of men, women and children throughout the world,

Resolves:

1. To denounce the presence of Pham Van Dong and the invitation to Yasir 'Arafat because they represent death, suffering and slavery that exist in the system they defend and want to impose by terror and death;

2. To exhort the democratic sectors in our country to express their rejection of the presence in Panama of Pham Van Dong and to demand that Yasir 'Arafat's invitation to visit our country be canceled;

3. To send copies of this communique to all news media as a protest against the genocidal systems they represent.

Issued in Panama City on 15 September 1979,

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Republic of Panama.

Signed by the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Panama at a meeting held on 15 September in Panama City.

TEACHERS TO RECEIVE BACK WAGES, REGARDLESS OF STRIKE

PA141907 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 6-A PA

[Text] Regardless of the strike being staged by teachers, the government of President Aristides Royo, through the comptroller, will proceed to pay 300,000 balboas owed to more than 900 teachers, possibly on strike, to whom wages for up to 31 August had not been paid.

The measure was considered by Comptroller General Damian Castillo as an example of the government's good will in maintaining the best possible relations with the nation's teachers.

In addition, clerks at the Education Ministry and the Office of the Comptroller were working on payment of another $250,000 to approximately 1,671 administrative employees of the Ministry of Education who were involved in payment of this fortnight's wages.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Gustavo Garcia de Paredes has been holding intensive talks since 0900 this morning at a national legislation council in which he explained the teaching crisis to legislators and government officials.

The members of the national legislation council could act as mediators between teachers and the Ministry of Education in the event a solution is not found this week.

The information was supplied by a legislative council source after announcing that the minister of education was holding an important meeting this morning in the offices of the national Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives with members of the national legislation council.

The spokesman said that this morning's meeting was private and that during the meeting the minister of education had informed the legislators of the problem that had arisen in the teachers' conflict. During the meeting, the minister of education mentioned the alternative solutions proposed; they had been rejected by the teachers.

It was said that perhaps early on Friday morning the legislative organization will hold meetings with leaders of the three main teacher organizations to hear their views and discuss whatever solution may be offered.

At such moments, said the source, we merely want to understand the situation and see if it is possible to mediate between the two parties.

Royo: No Salary Increase

PA161616 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Sep 79 pp A-1, A-14 PA

[Excerpts] We definitively cannot give the salary increase the teachers are asking for, President Aristides Royo told foreign and local newsmen who met with him at the Presidential Palace yesterday.

The president said that the teachers were given an increase of $40 last year and that they have been offered a $15 raise, that is, $55.00 in 2 years following substantial increases over the past 10 years.

"We cannot continue to give salary increases which are not in line with the country's budget possibilities. Consequently, the government position is that of rejecting a salary increase. The government is maintaining its position of the $40-increase of last year and $15 for the next," he added.

For his part, Education Minister Garcia de Paredes thoroughly explained the country's situation, noting that the state cannot give the increases demanded by the educators and reiterating that the government continues to make an offer which is equal to approximately $30 million.

Finance and Treasury Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares said that the state is not contemplating tax increases nor the creation of new taxes in order to meet the teachers' demands. President Royo reiterated that the government is willing to talk but that the government cannot give raises in addition to what it has already offered because of the current status of the budget.

Regarding the support that the Chamber of Commerce is giving to the striking teachers, the president said that he did not know if the chamber will be able to cope with the economic needs of 23,000 teachers. "In order to give them salary increases we would have no other alternative than to burden the Panamanians with new taxes; we would have no other alternative than to create additional taxes on business profits. We do not want to do this because it would result in a series of difficulties. We will increase salaries when the economic situation improves but the country's economic and fiscal capacity does not permit increases now," the president concluded.

Labor-Civic Organizations' Support

PA162242 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Sep 79 pp A-1, D-19 PA

[Excerpts] Representatives of more than 20 labor and civic organizations announced in a communique yesterday after meeting with the teachers' leaders their "unreserved support for the teachers' authentic organizations which are on an indefinite strike. We will be on the alert to take the necessary measures to prevent any repression of the teachers movement."

A source close to the teachers said that labor leaders will explain the teachers' problem to their organizations. During the week they might hold 2 or 3-hour stoppages to support the teachers' demands.

Meanwhile, the National Medical Association, after listening to the explanations given by Education Ministry representatives and teacher leaders at a meeting Friday at the sciences and arts atheneum, issued a communique announcing that it is going into permanent session in order to take the measures that the circumstances demand.

Likewise, the Association of University Professors, led by Dr Rodolfo Ermocilla, to which the majority of university professors belong, yesterday issued a communique reiterating their support for the Panamanian teachers' strike.

At the same time, La Salle School's parents association and professors issued a resolution supporting the "teachers' demands to the Education Ministry, and especially a complete revision of the educational reform which should be carried out according to a broad national debate with the participation of representatives of the teachers and parents associations."

EL SALVADOR

ROMERO SAYS LEFTISTS EXCLUDED FROM ELECTIONS

PA132121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Sep (AFP)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero said here today that the democratic opening announced by his government excludes leftist parties--which are banned by the constitution--from participating in the coming elections for mayors and deputies.

Meanwhile, the bodies of three youths who had been machinegunned were found this morning inside a minibus near the courthouse in the capital. No explanation was given regarding the discovery, but area residents said the youths might be university students who, according to reports which circulated yesterday, were killed in a shootout with police. However, the police have issued no statement on the matter.

Referring to the political opening, the president said that when a new president of the republic is elected within 2 years he will urge the official National Conciliation Party (PCN) to present a civilian candidate.

President Romero denied that there is a military dictatorship in the country and said that this is disproved by the number of civilians who are in his cabinet. He reiterated that it is untrue that the U.S. Government, through special emissaries, is pressuring him to take political measures.

The president said that all Salvadorans who are outside of the country for political reasons may return freely, except for Benjamin Mejia and two of his military companions who were convicted by a military court of having participated in a coup d'etat in March 1972.

Regarding the visit by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano, Romero said that it was a cordial visit. He denied that the visit was in any way related to pressure being exerted on his government by Andean group countries.

COLUMNIST STRESSES NEED FOR REAL DEMOCRACY

PA171509 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Sep 79 p 6 PA

[Article by Napoleon Valiente Castillo: "Democracy Today or Wait for the Revolution; That Is Latin America's Alternative"]

[Text] In view of the political, social and economic situation Latin America today, the only alternative is the establishment of truly democratic governments now, or wait for the emergence of revolutionary movements. In our view, the absence of real democracy in Latin America has brought about the emergence of armed movements in many Latin American countries. Clear proof of what we are saying can be seen in the Nicaraguan Sandinist movement.

In view of this real and objective situation, several Latin American countries are struggling to establish true democratic states, breaking the old social, economic and political structures in which Latin America has developed throughout its history.

Venezuela, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Bolivia are now on the true path to democracy, as far as Latin America is concerned.

This worthy example should be followed by the other Spanish-speaking peoples because history does not permit one to remain motionless, given the structural change today's world demands.

Latin America, which has many times been called "the orchard of the world where a thousand generations can be nourished," has a historic date with the integral development of the American continent. Its human potential and natural resources enable it to forge a promising future for its people. To permit or to contribute to the material and spiritual destruction of the Latin American peoples because their governments have failed to create a democratic environment is something that future generations will not forgive. As Latin Americans we should struggle for true democracy because when peoples are denied the right to freely express themselves, to organize in defense of their interests and to directly participate in decisions dealing with public administration, discontent will emerge everywhere and the outbreak of rebellion will not be long in coming. This generally leaves deep wounds in the lives of the people.

If in the Caribbean and South America there is a reemergence of democracy, it is to be expected that in the Central American region there will be winds of hope for the establishment of democracy now because the future is very uncertain for the Latin American peoples. The active forces of Latin America have the future of their respective peoples in their hands and to stand idly by in the face of the world's agitated situation is the same as destroying the future of coming generations. Latin America is destined to be the leader of a new progressive participatory and communitarian society if the current citizens so desire. Otherwise we will resign ourselves to commenting on historical events that will in no way favor us. In view of the aforementioned, we believe that Latin America urgently needs authentic democratic states because a merely apparent democracy no longer has a place in this continent.

GUATEMALA

AUTHORITIES REPORT WAVE OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

PA180119 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Sep (AFP)--A proliferation of insurrectional activities in various parts of Guatemala was reported today by official sources. The police announced that 106 persons were arrested in the capital. As occurred during the disorders in 1977 and 1978, this past weekend a crowd gathered in front of the National Palace, which was heavily guarded by the police. Disturbances occurred when stones were hurled at the guards and the crowd began to shout political slogans such as: A United People Will Never Be Defeated. The demonstrators sought supporters by shouting: Join In, Join In, but antiriot policemen dispersed them with tear gas.

Reports from the interior of the country indicated that a hanger used to repair crop dusting planes had been sabotaged. Two planes were destroyed and 24 damaged. The guerrilla activity was attributed to the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT), which is reportedly pro-Moscow. The guerrillas painted the party's initials on the destroyed planes. This is the first time in many years that the Guatemalan Labor Party has resorted to arms.

The police also reported that propaganda bombs carrying subversive material exploded in various departments in Guatemala.

According to unofficial reports, the groups which participated in the wave of violence were the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), the PGT and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR).

The EGP released a bulletin in which it claimed 23 armed actions in June and July. The EGP is apparently the most active group. In its report it claims that it took over towns and jails and executed persons linked to the authorities. Its area of operations appears to be Quiche Department.

HONDURAS

ARMY, SALVADORAN CIVILIANS CLASH ON BORDER

PA141632 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--One Honduran soldier was killed and three were wounded last Tuesday as a consequence of a battle with Salvadoran civilians on the border.

Unofficial reports released here today speak of a clash between police contingents of the two countries, which have been at odds since the 1969 war. However, the Honduran Army said they were civilians armed with shotguns and .22-caliber rifles.

The capture of 14 Salvadorans during this action at El Retirito has been denied, but it was added that in El Jocotal, police had captured 11 citizens of that country who were cutting lumber with a saw.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES MORE CIVILIAN, MILITARY PRISONERS

PA180400 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 9 PA

[By Luis Hernandez B.]

[Excerpts] Commander Eden Pastora, deputy interior minister, revealed to LA PRENSA the capture of a German mercenary hired by the bloody Somozist regime to massacre the Nicaraguan people during the recent civil war.

Commander Cero made the announcement at the "Jose Benito Escobar" prison at Tipitapa, after releasing 34 civilian and military prisoners who had been investigated. Eden Pastora noted that the German mercenary, according to the investigation, had seen action in Angola, South Africa and the secession war in Biafra several years ago. He added that the German had been captured by the Sandinist army as he prepared to board a plane at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. He said the mercenary looked like a school teacher, "with a face that said nothing, but with a black conscience."

The German is charged, among other things, with having spread terror among foreign correspondents at the Intercontinental Hotel during the last days of the civil war against Somoza. According to the reports, he intimidated several correspondents while carrying a submachinegun and even stole large sums of dollars from the hotel rooms.

Other information, to date ignored by the Nicaraguan people, supplied by Commander Pastora, revealed the presence of 200 security agents in the country's prisons, including torturers and murderers. "Some of these criminals have shamelessly admitted killing from 25 to 50 Nicaraguans."

He also referred to an organization known as "SAC"--Anticommunist Service--which he described as a real band of murderers, headed by the notorious Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, "El Chiguin". According to Pastora, SAC was comprised only of bold murderers who had a license to kill anybody and go completely unpunished."

Pastora confirmed the capture of former National Gurad Sman Franklyn Montenegro, who replaced the notorious Alesio Gutierrez as Rivas commander. Pastora added that the prisoner is being treated well and is visited daily by his mother and sister. Montenegro is charged with having summarily executed several prisoners at Rivas at the time the Sandinist front was inflicting a death blow to the dictatorship on all fronts.

Commander Pastora said Montenegro organized his troops' withdrawal on the southern border after the cowardly flight of Maj Pablo Emilio Salazar, Commander "Bravo", who had abandoned his troops to their fate.

Honoring the slogan of being generous in victory, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge ordered the release of 34 prisoners, including 7 cadets of the dissolved military academy and several peasants recruited at the last minute into the bloody army.

Deputy Interior Minister Commander Eden Pastora signed the 34 safeconducts after speaking to the prisoners while their relatives awaited anxiously. "The investigation on your activities was slow. We wish it could have been faster, but you must realize that the country was in a state of confusion following the flight of Somoza and his henchmen," he said. "You are going free, and we hope you carry no ill feelings against the revolution, which in an act of justice, grants you the right to be free so that you may join the revolutionary process," he added.

FSLN LEADER ACCLAIMS REVOLUTIONARY VICTORY

PA152347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1736 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Commander Luis Carrion, representative of the Sandinist Front Joint National Directorate, at a rally commemorating the 158th anniversary of national independence in Augusto Cesar Sandino Stadium, Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Officials of the Government of National Reconstruction, comrades of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], comrades teachers, comrades students, heroic Nicaraguan youth:

For the first time since the Spanish conquerors set foot on our territory, we commemorate this glorious anniversary of the fatherland with great dignity and pride because our blue and white flag flies truly free and sovereign, more white and blue than ever. [applause] This pride and dignity was achieved through the heroic and noble sacrifice of entire generations of patriots who preferred to die as rebels rather than live as slaves. [applause]

Sad were the days when Nicaragua was ruled by delinquents and traitors, while true patriots had to meet in secrecy and speak in whispers. The fatherland was subjected to the designs of Yankee imperialism and dominated by the financial centers on Wall Street. Our desire for freedom was snuffed out by repression and bloodshed, and our workers and peasants were forced to live in abject misery.

The fatherland was not represented in the official events of the bloodiest dictatorship of America, a government that was the direct result of armed intervention by Yankee imperialism on our soil. The fatherland was being built and loved in clandestine shelters, in guerrilla camps, in the heart of every Sandinist revolutionary who fought and died in silence because the true patriots were not said to have died for the fatherland, merely to have died. [applause]

Our fatherland is not just a piece of land on the map of Central America. Our fatherland is above all its people, the men and women who, linked by a common heritage of struggle and sacrifice, have taken our destiny into our own hands and our right to progress in freedom, peace and happiness.

It is up to us to make a reality of the beautiful dreams of our heroes and martyrs. After the revolutionary victory of 19 June, we Nicaraguans can truly say we have a fatherland. Our fatherland, however, will reach its true dimension only when the last vestige of imperialist domination has been eradicated, when the exploitation of our workers and peasants has been totally eliminated, when not a single child in Nicaragua is left without a school, shelter and medical attention, when we can guarantee every Nicaraguan a decent job, and when there is no more misery, malnutrition or ignorance. [applause]

While men like Adolfo Diaz and Emiliano Chamorro, representatives of the dominating bourgeoise, basely crawled in the halls of the White House, selling our fatherland to the highest bidder, a worker, Sandino, and an army of peasants, in which many of their generals did not even know how to read, raised high the banner of our national dignity. [applause] It was the Nicaraguan workers who shed their blood. [applause] So it was in 1927, and so it was again in 1979. While the Somozas, accompanied by conservative politicians, splashed their boots in a huge pool of blood, our workers picked up the liberating rifle and risked their lives so that Nicaragua would be free. They are the best patriots and the most heroic. This is their revolution and nothing will take away their victory. [applause]

You witnessed many samples of heroism and unselfishness in the battle against the dictatorship. In the last years of the Somozist dictatorship, it was hardly possible to be a student, as no conscientious youth would sit in a schoolroom while the armed hordes of Somozism murdered our young men in the streets. Our students had to be patriots first, and then students. They were expelled from schools and persecuted by security agents.

Education was corrupt. In such an environment, the students were often misled by deceit and [words indistinct]. To continue in the new Nicaragua with such methods would be to betray the spirit of the revolutionaries who have given us a free fatherland. The right to remain in the classrooms shall be won not with money, but with work, study and discipline. This privilege of the students imposes on them greater responsibilities, as they have no special rights over anyone. Instead, they must pay tribute and be grateful to the workers, the peasants and all men and women who with their efforts and sweat made progress possible for the revolution and the country.

In the old society the students were always viewed as an intellectual elite, isolated from the masses and from productive activities. Intellectual work was placed above manual work. All this, however, must disappear. The revolutionary students must realize that they can carry out their historic mission only in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan workers. They must learn their disciplines in their desire to improve themselves. The students must approach them as humble instructors in the productive activities of agriculture and maintain a close unity with them, because that is the work of the revolution. Free Fatherland [crowd answers: "or Death!"--applause]

SERGIO RAMIREZ SPEAKS AT INDEPENDENCE RALLY

PA160413 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government of National Reconstruction, at rally commemmorating 158th anniversary of national independence in Augusto Cesar Sandino Stadium, Managua--live]

[Text] Comrade members of the governing junta of national reconstruction, comrades of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], comrade teachers, workers, comrade brothers, students:

The date 15 September of this year has a memorable significance to our people because, for the first time in our history, we are holding a patriotic event as a truly independent nation. It is a patriotic and historic event because it is celebrated in the early months of the victory of our revolution, which is already irreversible because it is defended by all our people and by you, the students, who constitute the future of this revolution and of our fatherland.

We will take an oath today with a text as new as our revolution. It is not the false rhetoric of the Somoza era when every promise was made in the name of a false fatherland that existed only in the corrupt minds of the gang that ruled this country.

This will not only be an oath to be taken by our youths; it will constitute a commitment by all present because it will also be a promise to defend the Sandinist revolution, which is the most legitimate and beautiful way to defend our fatherland. [applause]

This Sandinist revolution will have to make its first and most important achievements in the field of education. The best way to defend the fatherland will be for all Nicaraguans to launch early next year the great national literacy campaign, which will be the best way to honor our fatherland. [applause] That will be the contribution all patriotic students will make in this new war. Now that we Nicaraguans succeeded in winning the war against Somozism, we shall wage and win an all-out war against illiteracy. [applause]

In taking this oath, we must remember that this revolution has enemies. This means that Nicaragua has enemies, open and disguised enemies who, inside and outside our borders, are already plotting to frustrate our revolution. The only way to consolidate this revolution is through work, study, perseverance and sacrifices so that this revolution becomes invincible with the united support of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Therefore, when we say "I promise", we must say it clearly enough so that those who want our revolution to fail can learn from the firm tone of our voices of our determination to take this Sandinist revolution to its ultimate consequences. [applause]

Now we should all raise our right hands to take this oath before our free Nicaragua. The free fatherland of Sandino today summons us on behalf of the blood of our martyrs, before our sacred national flag, the purest symbol of our fatherland, and before the glorious red and black banner, showing in its colors the heroism of the Nicaraguan people, to promise loyalty and sacrifice, if necessary, to defend the independence, freedom and sovereignty of the fatherland. Comrades, workers of the fields and the cities, teachers, students, who constitute the future of the country, do you promise before the white and blue flag of the fatherland and before the red and black banner of the FSLN to defend with love, loyalty and sacrifice the Sandinist revolution, which represents the independence, sovereignty and freedom of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguans? [crowd shouts: "Promise!"]

If you do, may the fatherland thank you; if not, may it condemn you. Free fatherland [crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS FOR SINGLE PARTY OF REVOLUTION

PA141311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In a news conference at noon today, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] called for the closing of ranks around the Sandinist Front and for the organization of a single party of the revolution which will defend the power that has been achieved and will exercise that power for progress toward full social liberation.

In a communique read by PSN Secretary General Alvaro Ramirez, the PSN Central Committee stated that the struggle to unite all revolutionary sectors of the country must be supported. It added that a single Sandinist workers central, a single 19 July Sandinist youth organization and a single Sandinist women's federation must be achieved. It indicated that the Sandinist defense committees must achieve a solid organization. The PSN said that there must be a single party (?with) ideological unity, organic cohesion and collective leadership.

Replying to a question on the broad opposition front, the PSN described some of its leaders as traitors to the Nicaraguan people and the organization as being politically dead because it does not represent any of the people's interests.

COMMUNISTS PROPOSE FORMATION OF SINGLE PARTY

PA180250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 17 Sep (AFP)--The Communist Party of Nicaragua today offered to dissolve so that all political organizations could create a single party to lead the country toward socialism. The offer was revealed during a national debate as to who and what organizations have the right to use the title of Sandinists.

The Communist Party of Nicaragua was founded in 1942 under the name of Socialist Party. Its president is Labor Leader Domingo Vargas and its secretary general is Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez.

Ramirez told reporters that his political organization is promoting a single workers' central, a women's organization and a single youth organization which, reinforced by the thousands of political committees organized in the districts, would integrate the single party of the revolution.

The communist leader admitted finding great difficulty in organizing the nation's unions into a single central due to the various political tendencies of the workers. He also admitted that his proposal, which would break up the pluralist political order recommended for the future of Nicaragua, has not received any reply from the armed vanguard of the Nicaraguan revolution, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Ramirez explained that a single revolutionary party would put an end to the attempts of the bourgeois forces trying to frustrate the revolution, tame down the revolutionary process or change it into a reformist bourgeois organization which in the end would promote the return to capitalism.

The Socialist (Communist) Party has admitted having had only 600 registered members during the Somozist dictatorship. Its leaders, however, claim that their underground cadres have always been numerous and that they played an important role in the civil war that overthrew Somozism.

The governing junta of national reconstruction is expected to face difficult legal problems in authorizing the use of the word Sandinist since many state institutions and other unofficial entities created after the revolution have already adopted that title.

Meanwhile, the most traditional sector of the Democratic Conservative Party headed by one of its principal ideologists Emilio Alvarez, held an assembly attended by over 1,000 persons who favored strengthening the democratic pluralism in Nicaragua.

Alvarez and another Conservative leader, Clemento Guido, were acclaimed by the assembly when they said the world has its eyes on us. We must see to it that the political future of Nicaragua has many fragrances, not only that of the black poppy, they said.

This political debate takes place 2 months after the victory of the Sandinist revolution, precisely when the majority of the people are wondering about the direction of the revolutionary movement.

A group of approximately 1,200 persons broke into the Granada Social Club on Sunday and after an exhibition of folklore dancing in the halls of the club, a symbol of Nicaraguan aristocracy for over a century, the crowd christened the elegant building as the people's house. The people's decision has caused no reaction among the wealthy sectors of the country, which have already become accustomed to the idea that the Sandinist revolution is gradually erasing the differences among the social classes.

Religious groups, however, have begun to express fear that a radicalization of the revolutionary process may affect their future life. Some 150 priests today announced a seminar be held on 24 September to make a profound and frank analysis of the Christian's role in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

OFFICIAL WARNS OF ATTEMPTS TO BOYCOTT GOVERNMENT WORK

PA140408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Under the country's present circumstances, the government employee must be aware that this role within the revolutionary process has high priority. If the government employee was only a number and a name under the Somozist regime, his duty now is to consolidate himself within the revolution.

Deputy Finance Minister Federico Cerda told this newscast that there have been certain problems at the customs office and in the Internal Revenue Directorate which have resulted in a temporary suspension of activities. Cerda said that there are those with hidden interests in creating this type of reaction from government employees by taking advantage of their lack of political experience and by leading them to adopt attitudes which are a detriment to government operations.

We know that there are elements linked to Somozism within the government bureaucracy, Cerda daid. They are trying to block the progress made by the government, but this type of attitude is being detected in order to quickly put a stop to it.

There are problems which may be solved efficiently in a few minutes without having to adopt measures which delay progress by the government. Consequently, being distracted by any other activity is a counterrevolutionary attitude and must be watched, Federico Cerda said.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE SALES

PA141211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (AFP)--It was learned here today that Arturo Cruz, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, announced that effective Monday the national financial system will accept requests to purchase [foreign] currency for import purposes.

The official announced a system of priorities in honoring such requests, in which preference is given to the import of articles needed for production.

Cruz said that the Central Bank has decided to fill requests for currency, particularly for the purchase of medicine, articles for agricultural production and machinery parts.

Cruz also briefly outlined the country's economic situation, noting the huge foreign debt and the urgent need for financing for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The order of priorities gives first place to importing compost, fertilizer, insecticides and medicines.

Next, dollars will be sold to importers of tires, agricultural machinery and industrial machinery parts.

Afterward, attention will be given to requests to import raw material for agriculture (?and) industrial raw materials.

Finally, requests will be honored for currency to buy capital goods and for payments to insurance companies.

Cruz also said that consideration will be given in cases of students on scholarship abroad who require regular payments.

FIDEL CASTRO NOTES POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE OF ANDEAN GROUP

PA150334 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Sep 79 p 6 PA

[Andina report on interview with Cuban Council of State President Fidel Castro following his meeting with Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez in Havana on 6 September 1979]

[Text] Question: Mr President, what can you tell us about your meeting with President Morales Bermudez?

Answer: We talked about the nonalined, international problems and the international economic situation. There are a million subjects to talk about and we only conversed briefly. Since he has to leave tomorrow, I took the time. It is already 0300 and I have to get up very early. I am going to see if I can sleep for 2 hours since my agenda tomorrow is tremendous.

Question: What subjects were given the most importance at this meeting?

Answer: Look, there were many subjects. Much importance was given to the topic of economics. Other subjects of importance were problems of a new international economic order, the problem of South Africa, southern Africa, and the Middle East problem. Much has been said about these problems. The Saharan problem was discussed. All problems of the liberation movements--which have been discussed by most speakers--were also discussed. I guess you know about those problems because you have been there. The sessions have been public so you know as much as I do what problems have been given the most importance.

Question: What is expected of the nonalined meeting?

Answer: I hope we can overcome all serious difficulties so that we can have a united and strong movement that can serve as a tool to reach the objectives of interest to our people, objectives of peace, support for the liberation movements, and for just causes, and also of defense of the interests of our countries, especially during this very serious international economic crisis. But it will not be possible to say whether or not there has been a total result until the conclusion of the final session, since only 50 percent of the sessions have taken place so far. The economic and political documents are being discussed.

Question: Mr President, what is your opinion on the Andean group's participation in this sixth summit meeting?

Answer: This is something new in the nonalined. President Morales Bermudez spoke on behalf of the Andean Pact. He said something that in my opinion has historic validity. He referred to the participation of the Andean group in the OAS discussion on Nicaragua. It played a very important and decisive role that prevented an interventionist solution.

For this reason, when he explained the significance of the work of the Andean Pact, I applauded vigorously because I believe that it had been a truly historic event. He said it had been "an unpublished agreement," that is, a new thing. That is the way I understood it.

Never before had the Latin American countries expressed themselves like that as a group. There had never been a true Latin American position at the OAS as on that occasion. I think it helped prevent a disaster. It helped prevent an intervention. There is no way of knowing what an intervention would have started in Central America.

I believe that the Andean Pact's position was decisive in this OAS matter, an important matter. The Andean Pact played a very important role. If it could only play the same role in other matters. If it could play that role in the struggle for a new international economic order and in the struggle for the economic integration of Latin America it would be wonderful.

LIBYAN HOUSING DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL171646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Engineer Muhammad al-Manqush, Libyan secretary of housing, has arrived in Havana at the head of a top level delegation at the invitation of our government. The Libyan minister was received by Levi Farah Balmaseda, minister-president of the State Committee for Construction, and other officials from this organization.

Construction Cooperation Talks Begin

FL172217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Cuba and Libya have begun talks for bilateral cooperation in the construction field. Levi Farah, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction and Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan secretary of housing, head the respective delegations.

Julio Imperatori, vice president of the Cuban National Bank; Enrique Comendeiros, vice president of the State Committee for Construction; and Carlos Aguilar, director of the Union of Construction Enterprises for the Caribbean in Libya, [position as heard] attended the talks for the Cuban side. (Houn al-Adi Houn), (Fausi Muhammad Daguilei) and Libyan Ambassador to Cuba 'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir are representing Libya in the talks.

As a result of these talks, a construction cooperation protocol will be signed on Thursday.

HAVANA COMMENTARY LABELS NONALINED SUMMIT SUCCESSFUL

FL150137 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] A week has gone by since the nonalined countries sixth summit conference of chiefs of state or government ended its deliberations in Havana. Its final declaration will continue to be a central topic of reports and commentaries in the international press. Regarding the importance of this great meeting, it is indispensable to make--if not an exhaustive appraisal of the results which would require an extensive and detailed recounting of the documentation which emerged at the meeting and a period of time which we do not have--at least some points emphasizing the fundamental achievements of the historic meeting.

In the first place, the unquestionable success of having more than 110 delegations from the same number of countries, organizations and liberation movements meeting in Havana has to be pointed out.

This gave it the characteristic of the broadest, highest and most important international meeting of our time. This was so despite the furious campaign launched by the international reactionary forces against Cuba as the host country and the numberless maneuvers attempting to prevent the nonalined sixth summit from meeting in Havana. To this has to be added the great complexity of the time in the world in which this was held. When facing advance of the liberation forces all over, the forces opposing the legitimate rights of the peoples became concentrated, generating acute confrontation situations worldwide. This is the context in which to view the condemnation of the Camp David agreements and the traitorous peace treaties agreed to between Egypt and Israel under the sponsorship of the North American imperialists and against the interests of the Palestinian people. This condemnation was contained in the final declaration of the conference. As-Sadat's representative, who tried to prevent the summit from meeting in Havana by accusing Cuba at the ministerial conference held last year in Belgrade of contradicting the principles of the movement, came as an accuser but was accused and then condemned.

An important success of the summit was also the fact that despite the strangest psuedo-legal theses and sophistries by which it was attempted to state that the seat corresponding to Kampuchea should be occupied by the representatives of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the genocides of the Kampuchean people, the maneuver ended in failure. The representatives of this infamous duo, the killers of the Kampuchean people, in complicity with the ruling Beijing clique, were prevented from occupying the seats they had wanted to usurp. It will be the movement's ministerial meeting to be held in New Delhi next year which will determine who should legitimately represent Kampuchea. And it is not risky to predict that the decision will be none other than to grant representation to the legitimate rulers of the Kampuchean people--the government of the people's republic headed by Heng Samrin.

Latin America--This part of the world, which for the first time attended a nonalined summit conference, was doubly reflected at the forum by the quantitative and qualitative growth of the Latin American members with heroic Nicaragua at its head and for the categorial condemnation of North American imperialism, the European colonialist powers, colonialism and neocolonialism. The condemnation of the North American base at Guantanamo, Cuba and in Puerto Rico and the energetic condemnation of the imperialist blockade of Cuba and the reiteration of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence were unquestioned successes of the sixth summit.

There would be an infinite number of points if we tried to include all of the successes of this nonalined meeting in Havana in this brief commentary. But the unity of the nonalined countries is undeniable as is the defeat of those who tried to break it by also trying to dull its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist edge. The response to this can be found in the final remarks of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, who stated that the movement emerges from its sixth summit conference more united, more vigorous, more powerful and more independent than ever before.

HAITI

GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA140425 Paris AFP in English 0401 GMT 14 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Sept 13 (AFP)--President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the West African state of Guinea arrived here today on his way home from the nonaligned summit that wound up last weekend in Havana.

He was greeted at the airport by Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier, who said in a welcoming statement that Haiti was an African outpost in the Caribbean.

JAMAICA

MANLEY, GRENADA'S COARD ADDRESS PNP SESSION

FL171219 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Manley has reafirmed the anti-imperialist stand of the Ruling People's National Party [PNP]. Addressing a packed arena at the public session of the party's 41st annual conference yesterday, 16 September, Mr Manley declared that despite grumblings about his speech at the nonalined conference in Havana, no power on earth could silence him in his struggle against imperialism. The prime minister repeated his government's support for Puerto Rican self-determination as well as for the Cuban struggle to recover Guantanamo Base from the U.S. military occupation and for the struggle to end the economic blockade of Cuba.

Mr Manley said his position was not an anti-U.S. one, but a stand on the side of justice. He said [word indistinct] of the work within the party of Dr D.K. Duncan and Vice President P.J. Patterson saying that the enemies were now worried [words indistinct] of a team which defeated them in a 1976 election.

[Manley--begin recording] I do not believe there are [word indistinct] more stronger of a team in [words indistinct] than P.J. Patterson, D.K. Duncan and Michael Manley. [cheers from the crowd] [passage indistinct] and comrades they are worried today [cheers from the crowd], they are frightened today [cheers from the crowd] they are trembling today [cheers from the crowd] [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

And Grenada's Finance Minister Bernard Coard has hailed Prime Minister Manley as a leader not only of Jamaica but also of the Caribbean and the Third World. Speaking at the PNP conference yesterday, Mr Coard said Jamaica had given support to the New Jewel Movement even before it had toppled the regime of Eric Gairy. According to Mr Coard, were it not for social and political happenings here in Jamaica since 1972, the (?Grenadian) revolution would not have taken place when it did. He noted that Jamaica had a great responsibility to the eastern Caribbean as the struggle in this country inspired the eastern Caribbean states and Grenada in particular. [word indistinct] He added that if this struggle were derailed it would have a terrible effect on the region.

GUINEA'S PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE VISITS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Opposition Refuses Meeting

FL171530 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley apologized on Wednesday night to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea at the National Arena for oppositions's refusal to meet with the president earlier that day.

He said that in refusing to meet with President Sekou Toure, the opposition had "chosen to insult one of the greatest leaders of Africa."

He added: "This is a decision that condemns the opposition in the eyes of the world. I apologise for their lack of judgement, intelligence, fitness of the things they do and their lack of Third World solidarity."

Prime Minister Manley, who was introducing the president at the official opening of the 41st annual conference of the People's National Party, said that he had arranged for the president to meet the opposition in the proper way and with respect. The president was to have direct discussion with the opposition.

Insult

"In spite of all that, the opposition chose to refuse to meet the president, the excuse being that he was addressing us tonight."

Why The Refusal

In a statement issued on Wednesday, the opposition Jamaica Labour Party, through its secretary, Mr Bruce Golding, said it had cancelled the meeting on the ground that in agreeing to address the PNP annual conference, the president had allowed himself "to be used in this naked political fashion," by that act, said Mr Golding. He had made himself the guest of the government and people of the People's National Party. The president ought properly to be the guest of the government and people of Jamaica, said Mr Golding. The JLP secretary said: "...the president may well be the innocent victim of a desperate government which is prepared, in defiance of all the principles of protocol, to utilize the visit of a head of state to secure partisan political mileage. The opposition will not, however, condone this departure from accepted practice whereby visiting heads of state refrain from becoming involved in domestic partisan politics.

The opposition regretted that the president's advisers had allowed "this misfortune to mar the visit of an eminent African leader who would, otherwise, have been welcomed by all Jamaicans."

When he came to speak during the opening ceremony of the PNP annual conference, President Sekou Toure appealed to all working men as well as to the women and youth of Jamaica to "mobilize themselves and totally support the People's National Party." Repeatedly during his address, he emphasized the importance of unity within the PNP and within the nation as a whole.

President Sekou Toure was given a standing ovation, as he concluded.

Joint Communique

FL141447 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 14 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica and the Republic of Guinea have pledged their continued support to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle to achieve complete independence and the total elimination of racism and apartheid.

In a joint communique following the state visit to Jamaica by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, both countries also pledged their continued support to rights of the people of Belize to sovereignty [words indistinct].

On the matter of energy, Jamaica and the Republic of Guinea agreed that the international community must seek rational and equitable solutions to the energy crisis now (hurting) the world. Both countries also reactivated their support for producers associations as the most effective means by which developing countries could exercise their legitimate rights to obtain fair and profitable prices for their indigenous raw materials.

President Sekou Toure left Jamiaca yesterday to Guyana.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG VISITS; MEETING WITH MANLEY

FL171251 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will today, 17 September, hold talks with Prime Minister Manley at Jamaica House. The Vietnamese leader, who arrived in the island yesterday from Panama, is accompanied by a 35 member delegation. He was met on arrival at the Normal Manley Airport by Prime Minister Manley, members of the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps and Mr Ronald Irvine of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party].

Mr Van Dong is also scheduled to meet opposition leader Edward Seaga this morning. Later he will pay a [words indistinct] call on Governor General Florizel Glasspole. He will leave the island this afternoon from the Norman Manley Airport for home.

Meeting With Opposition Leaders

FL171834 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Visiting Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong is now in private talks with Prime Minister Michael Manley at Jamaica House. The Vietnamese prime minister arrived in Jamaica yesterday evening for a 1-day official visit. This morning he held discussions with the opposition led by Mr Edward Seaga and including JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] Chairman Ronald Irvine and deputy leader Winston Spaulding. The meeting was held at Protocol House where the visiting dignitary is staying. He later held informal discussions with Governor General Florizel Glasspole at King's House.

The Vietnamese prime minister will give a news conference later this afternoon before he leaves Jamaica for home.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Nicaragua

FL151705 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Sep 79 p 11 FL

[Text] The governments of Jamaica and Nicaragua on Friday, Sep 7, signed a protocol for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson signed on behalf of Jamaica, and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto on behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction, an API [Agency for Public Information] release said.

The agreement between Jamaica and Nicaragua to establish diplomatic relations was disclosed last week following a meeting between Prime Minister Manley and the Nicaraguan delegation to the 6th non-aligned summit held in Havana, Cuba. The ambassadors will be non-residential in the first instance.

Speaking at the protocol signing which took place at the Jamaican Embassy in Havana, Mr Patterson said that the Jamaican Government had not established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua before, because it did not wish to be associated with the fascist tyranny of Somoza. Mr Patterson expressed happiness at the fact that there was now a government in Nicaragua which was fully representative of the people and which would build a just society.

Help

Mr Patterson reiterated that the Jamaican Government was now considering ways of assisting Nicaragua in its reconstruction efforts. The agreement to exchange ambassadors, he said, would lay the basis for the development of economic trading and cultural relationships between both countries.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that there have been longstanding links between the Jamaican and Nicaraguan people, and one expression of these was the large number of Jamaicans who lived in Nicaragua. His people had always had great love for Jamaicans, Mr d'Escoto said. His government, he went on, regarded highly the changes taking place in Jamaica under the leadership of Prime Minister Manley.

He expressed appreciation for the fact that Jamaica has never had relations with Somoza and commented that Jamaica always knew that Somoza did not represent the Nicaraguan people.

He said he was looking forward to the deepening of the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Congo, Yemen

FL151700 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Jamaica has established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Congo and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Prime Minister Michael Manley signed agreements establishing diplomatic relations with the two countries on Saturday night at the convention palace in Havana, venue of the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned movement, a release from the prime minister's office said.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES ON STOPOVER

FL151445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 15 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure has arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, from Jamaica [as heard] after attending the sixth summit of the nonalined movement in Havana, Cuba. The Cuban leader, who was received by Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, his cabinet and the diplomatic corps, arrived in Georgetown after visiting Jamaica and Haiti.

Visit Shortened

PA171402 Paris AFP in English 0429 GMT 17 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 16 (AFP)--Visiting Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure today cut short a three-day stay and decided to fly home late tonight instead of near midday tomorrow.

No explanation was given for curtailing the visit, but a presidential spokesman said: "There's no need for alarm or concern. Everything is quiet in Guinea."

Earlier today, President Toure laid a wreath at a monument to the four founders of the non-aligned movement--Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

In a speech on Saturday night, he made a plea to Third World countries to "get themselves out of underdevelopment" by working hard to produce more for themselves and for each other.

Communique Issued on Talks

FL172009 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 17 Sep 79 FL

[Text] A communique has been issued on the outcome of talks between Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham.

The communique said the two leaders [words indistinct] activities of the nonalined movement [words indistinct] progress being made in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, including Zionism, and alien domination. The two leaders also paid attention to the courageous struggle which the people of southern Africa are waging for their freedom and independence as well as the struggle of the patriots of South Africa itself.

In reaffirming their unequivocal support for the armed struggle by the people of Zimbabwe for their liberation, the two leaders expressed the view that the current effort in London to draft a new constitution resulted directly from the gains of the armed struggle. The communique said the efforts [words indistinct] present an opportunity for a negotiated settlement which must take into account the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe.